

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing,
Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)

Section I – Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer's Name Master Industries, Inc.	Emergency Telephone No. (714) 660-0644
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code) 14420 Myford Road, Bldg.150 Irvine, California 92606	Date Issued: 02/26/2010
Chemical Name and Synonyms Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	Trade Name and Synonyms Kwik-Plug No.745/746.BLK (HCNO 65D-180S-BLACK B COMP)
Chemical Filiation	Formula

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/SARA II Information

Reportable Components	CAS Number	Vapor Pressure mmHg @ Temp	Weight %
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) ACGIH TLV: 100ppm (TWA), OSHA PEL: 500ppm (TWA)	8052-41-3	2.00 @ 68.00°F	10-15%
Carbon Black, amorphous carbon ACGIH TLV: 3.5mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 3.5mg/m3 (for airborne, unbound particles of respirable size \leq 10 micrometers.	001333-86-4	N/A N/A	0-5%

*** No toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present.***

California Proposition 65 Information

WARNING: Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer in lab animals present in this product.

Section III – Physical/Chemical Data

Boiling Range	400°F	Specific Gravity (H2O=1)	0.987
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Heavier than air.	Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether.
Coating V.O.C.	0.99 lb/gl	Material V.O.C.	0.99 lb/gl
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble in water.		
Appearance and Odor	Colored liquid with sweet odor.		

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used): 120°F (TCC)	Flammable Limits in Air by Volume:	Lower: 0.7	Upper: 5.0
Extinguishing Media Use dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or fine spray. Do not use direct water spray as it will spread the fire.			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Use positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Sealed drums may heat up and explode during a fire. Cool with cold water spray. Material will burn when exposed to persistent direct flame. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.			

DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly banded and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Static Discharge: Material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

*****Section V – Reactivity Data*****

Stability: Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Elevated temperatures.

Incompatibly (Materials to Avoid)

Avoid oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Product reacts exothermally with isocyanates.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, other undetermined compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

*****Section VI – Health Hazard Data*****

WARNING: This product is intended to be used as a two-component system. The mixing of these two components (part A and part B) will have hazards associated with both part A and part B. Refer to the MSDS of each for complete hazard information when working with the mixture.

Inhalation Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure

At ambient temperatures, prolonged exposure may develop sore throat. At elevated temperatures or by aerosol spray, the inhalation risk is increased. Symptoms include difficulty in breathing, and respiratory irritation. Other symptoms include central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness).

Skin and Eye Contact Health Risks and Symptoms Exposure

Skin: Prolonged and repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

isocyanates can cause discoloration.

Eye: Eye irritation.

Skin Absorption Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure

Skin contact: Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.

Ingestion Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure

Other signs of overexposure are central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), pain in the abdomen and lower back, acute kidney failure (sudden slowing or stopping of urine production).

May cause metabolic acidosis. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Acute: Skin and eye irritation.

Chronic: Dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: NTP

Carcinogen: No

IARC Monographs: No

OSHA Regulated: No

Specific Health Risks

Dermatitis

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Abrasions or cuts on the skin will lead to increased absorption through the skin.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

*****Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use*******Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled**

Eliminate ignition sources. Wear appropriate personal protection during cleanup, such as impervious gloves, boots, and coveralls.

Material can cause slippery conditions. Dike or dam spilled material and control further spillage, if possible. Cover spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth, silica gel, acid bonder, universal binder, sawdust). Collect and place in appropriately marked, sealable containers for disposal. Wash spill area with soap and water. Take precautionary measures against static Discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<-1m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <-7m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operation.

Waste Disposal Method

This product should not be released into the environment. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or soil. Recycling is the preferred method for disposing of material. Otherwise, follow all applicable state, federal and local regulations in waster classification, transportation, and disposal. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to do this.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Recommended Storage Temperature: Keep product below 140°F (60°C).

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb small amounts of atmospheric moisture. Avoid breathing of vapor or mist.

Other Precautions:

If contamination with isocyanates is suspected, do not reseal containers, as pressure may develop and heat buildup and foam production may occur.

*****Section VIII – Control Measures*******Respiratory Protection**

None required under normal use: Use NIOSH approved air supplied respirator during die cleaning, high temperature processing, air-spray environment or when thermal decomposition is suspected. Formaldehyde generation is possible if temperature exceeds 300°F.

Ventilation

General ventilation is all that is required under normal conditions of use. If product is applied or used at elevated temperatures, use exhaust ventilation to keep concentrations at a safe level.

The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to keep the concentration of vapors at a safe level.

Protective Gloves

Permeation-resistant gloves such as Butyl rubber gloves and Neoprene gloves should be used to protect the hands from contacting the product.

Eye Protection

Safety goggles with side shield or chemical goggles should be worn.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Wear safety shoes when handling drums.

Work/Hygienic Practices

Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product.

Note to Reader:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user.